British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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17 Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:—

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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis.*

(No. 1285.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Amount of Produce Shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 31st March 1851.

	Great Britain	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brazil.	Total of March.	Total of Jan. & Feb.	Grand Total.
Number of vessels	11	7	5	3	3	7	2	3	47	92	139
Tonnage.....	2,283	1,359	1,062	589	525	1,510	2,496	541	10,335	19,861	30,196
Articles.											
Beef, jerked, quintals						28,635		5,280	33,915	69,085	103,000
Do. preserved, boxes											
Hides.....	213,500	6,000							217,500	452,150	669,650
Do. tons										38	38
Feathers, bales										49	49
Do. arrobas									13	56	69
Hair, bales	12	107	54	2					136	314	450
Do. serons.....		17							1	544	562
Do. arrobas.....											
Hide cuttings, bales..			109						109	325	325
Do. quintals..											
Hides, ox & cow, salted	69,773	15,510	4,969	6,860	500				10,383	107,935	133,786	241,021
Do. do. dry	6,462	30,743	36,255	7,483	31,851	169	51,137	298	173,369	424,853	597,222
Do. horse do.		7,656			800		879		8,435	7,315	15,650
Do. do. salted	2,784	1,573			861				5,218	29,714	34,932
Horse ox and cow.....	24,830	54,897	51,300	2,734			152,907		286,468	373,960	660,428
Skins calf, bales.....						2			23	42	65
Do. do. dozens											
Do. deer, bales							26		26		26
Do. do. dozens											
Do. goat, bales		7							63	14	77
Do. do. dozens							56				
Do. nutria, bales											
Do. do. dozens....											
Do. sheep bales	22	568				4	69		663	1,060	1,723
Do. slunk calf, bales					3	1			5	41	46
Do. do. dozens.....											
Tallow, pipes.....	1436		30		25				216	45	261
Do. boxes.....	238						130		1,492	2,494	3,986
Do. serons.....									368	1,268	1,636
Wool, bales		89		158		158			2,955	6,042	8,997
Do. serons.....									596	579	1,175
Do. arrobas.....											

Amount of the principal articles of consumption imported during the month of March :—

Brooms American, doz.....	139	Rice catalina barrels	2320½
" bundles.....	40	Spirits, Spanish & French 34° , pipes	224
Cahs, Havana and Brazil, pipes	20	" " " boxes	154
Cod fish, drums	317	" " " jars .	300
" boxes	25	Spades, bundles	132
" tins	50	Salt, moyos, from Cape de Verds	220
Cordage rolls 174 and bundles 68.....	242	" lasts " Cadiz	852
Coffee bags	63	" Cahices " "	542
Coals, English, tons	452	Sugar, Brazil, bags and barrels.....	4400
" serons	200	" Havana, boxes	86
Cordials, boxes.....	84	" refined, barrels	728
Chairs, boxes	37	" " boxes	70
Cottons, woollens, linens and silks,		Stockfish, bales.....	25
English, bales and boxes	665	Specie, doublons	3,266
Domestics, &c. American, packages	113	" dollars	27,500
Furiths, bags	940	" bags	3
Fine stones tons	20	Soap, boxes	737
Flour, barrels	2263	Starch, boxes	36
French merchandize, boxes and packages	1384	barrels.....	9
Tea chests.....	550		317
Tin plates, barrels	1		30
" bars[sic]	2576		187,400
Iron, bars.....	273,908	Tobacco, rolls [Brazil]	2,767
Lumber, feet	1,671	" boxes	131
" pieces and boards.....	30	Vermicelli, boxes	420
Nails, cut, American, kegs	302	Vinegar, pipes.....	50½
" German and English ....kegs		" hogsheads.....	45
Oil olive, casks.....	201	" baskets	100
" " boxes	255	Wine, red, pipes.....	1119½
" " jars	1700	" boxes	650
Paper, white, bales	177	" demijohns.....	100
" wrapping "	353	" white pipes	40½
" reams "	1300	" Champagne, boxes	70
" letter, boxes	34	Window glass, boxes	344
Raisins, boxes	180	Yerba, tercios	902
Rice, Brazil, bags	499	" and half	2235
" Carolina, tierces	717½		

Statement of the Public Treasury for March 1851.

	Silver.	Currency.	Bills for Lands 1866
Amount on hand the 28th February 1851	41 4/8	3,471,834 5/8	1866
Received in March 1851 for Customs, &c.	57 4/8	1,136,782 7/8	
	99 3/8	4,611,616 4/8	1866
		15,015,370 4/8	
		19,515,294 7/8	
	Silver.	Currency.	
Disbursements.			
Hon. House of Representatives.....	28	583,308 3/8	
Home Department.....		5,278,718 4/8	
Foreign do.	36	2,745,340 3/4	
Finance do.		1,104,457 7/8	
	71 7/8		
Balance to April			1866

BUENOS AYRES.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

As the sailing of the Steam Packet may now be reckoned on with certainty, and forms a natural stage in our commercial progress, our retrospective remarks will henceforth be understood to apply to the packet month: though in the meantime our statistical tables must refer as formerly to the preceding calendar month. To bring up the lee-way, therefore, our observations in the present instance embrace the month of March and the first half of April.

IMPORTS—During the period in question imports generally have been comparatively moderate. In March the tonnage in port had been considerably reduced; for example, in all that month we had only five British arrivals against eleven sailings. During the past week however, that is, from the 5th to the 12th April, the current of arrivals has again set in strong, and during that single week we have had five British arrivals, with several others daily expected, and also a large number from other quarters, especially from Brazil and the Mediterranean.

Some excitement has been produced by political events, or rather we should say by political rumours and anticipations; but though more inquiries have been made, and some disposition evinced to speculate, we are not aware that transactions of consequence have been effected. Holders are inclined to ask rather higher prices; but the dead weight of the existing overstock is a lever power in favour of the buyers. In dry goods generally the advance in price has hardly kept pace with the accidental depreciation of the currency; meagre consolation for the importers.

Of manufactured goods the stock on hand may remain about the same as at our last report; a moderate importation and a moderate consumption counterbalancing each other. Even supposing a few speculative sales effected, the mere change of hands affords no sensible or permanent effect on the glutted state of the market. So far from attaching any importance to these nominal transactions, where the gain of A is precisely the loss of B, and the goods remained unconsumed or unappropriated, we think there is a danger that other goods may be ordered, or forwarded on the strength of this fictitious and merely apparent demand, aggravating instead of alleviating the pressure.

Fortunately other causes are in operation, that promise a progressive and permanent effect. In the merciful providence of God, a most important change has at last taken place in the character and aspect of the season. We have had moderate and genial rains, understood to have been pretty general, breathing new life into all our resources, and new energy into all our enterprises. By restoring intercourse between the different sections of this Province, and the different Provinces of the Republic, we may confidently expect an increased activity and extended consumption; reducing business to a healthy and stable condition.

Articles of secondary necessity, such as hardware, iron, coals, lumber, &c., are very abundant; prices low, and little prospect of an increased demand, unless perhaps for coals, that may probably advance a little during the ensuing winter months.

Articles of primary necessity, such as sugar, rice, wine, yerba, tabacco, &c., have remained pretty steady for some months past, at barely remunerating prices. Of these the consumption is very great, and upon the whole the supply has been judiciously adapted to the demand. Two weeks ago the wines in most common use were becoming rather scarce, and evinced a tendency to advance in price, but the heavy arrivals of last week are calculated to check that tendency.

In view of the partial failure of last year's crops, and the consequent high prices that threatened the community, the Government has most considerately and opportunely opened the port provisionally to foreign wheat and flour, permitting the introduction of 104,000 barrels, and about 100,000 arrobas flour, and 15,000 fanegas wheat, up to the 6th of September next. The speculators and forestallers have been caught in their own trap; and need expect no share of public sympathy. They were distinctly warned, in the Messages of 1848 and 1849, that measures would be taken to prevent and defeat those sordid speculations; and the blow has at last reached the offenders, with a severity exactly proportioned to their culpability. As a well-timed measure of statesmanship, it is applauded to the echo. Whilst beef is the "staff of life" with a large portion of the community, bread has become a secondary necessity with nearly all; and it would be as impolitic as unjust to stint or deprive them of that, for the mere benefit of a few reckless speculators. If he is to be reputed a "public benefactor, who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," surely the glorious epithet cannot be withheld from him, who, by a well timed measure, *enables a whole community to eat two loaves of bread per day instead of one.*

EXPORTS—The views advanced in our last month's retrospect, as to the alleged scarcity of produce, have been fully borne out, and our predictions verified by the event. Notwithstanding the assumed "nakedness of the land," about 280,000 ox and cow hides, that is, considerably more than a fair monthly average, were despatched in the month of March; and we are not aware that the rate of shipment has decreased during the current month. At all events, during the first quarter of 1851, we have despatched about 850,000 hides; although opinions were entertained during that period of a very limited supply.

As the Saladeros have been working sparingly, and as the rains have come rather too late to bring the cattle into tolerable condition for killing, before the winter sets in, we have some misgivings as to the supplies for the ensuing months. There may be small lots of produce in distant localities of this Province, that may now be got in, as also some flocks of cattle fit for saladero purposes; but we suspect the supply is likely to be scanty; and that the late high prices may probably maintain themselves. The accounts from the littoral Provinces are favourable; but we cannot expect any considerable remittances from the Interior Provinces before the Spring. We look upon the rate of freights as the surest criterion; and they still maintain the late advance, with a recent rise on those for France; a proof that some considerable supplies remain on hand or are confidently expected.

We now regard the wool season as concluded; though there may be still small parcels from distant parts.—In good demand, and former prices buoyant.

During the period under consideration we have had frequent alternations in the Money Market.—Ounces have ranged from 235 to 266.

The alleged cause is the anarchical spirit evinced by part of the public press of Entre-Rios, which has called forth a strong feeling of disapprobation in this quarter. The following passage from an upstart periodical, published in a village of that Province, shows the folly and presumption of the would-be reformers:—

"ENTRERIOS.—THE YEAR 1851.

It is scarcely five days since it was born, and already all know and will it by its name, neither more nor less than if having run its whole course, it were now old and in its twelfth month.

This year 1851—will be called in this part of America—ORGANIZATION.

Work of an admirable combination of science, patriotism, and firmness, there will be general peace and glory in the Republic, and with the Republic. Good right and valour are unquestionable bases which God protects.

The great principle of the federal system consecrated by victory, will remain consolidated in an Assembly of Delegates of the communities. From this assembly will issue a number of fraternity, and all the brethren embracing each other, will give life to such a glorious name, that designates a great man who represents in his person—

Constancy in order.
Firmness in danger.
Courage in the contest.
Greatness in the magic.
Heroism in the acts.
Patriotism and civilization in the ends—For us the only aspects of 1851, is ORGANIZATION."

(From the *Regeneracion* of Entrerios, of the 2nd January 1851.)

On this enigmatical passage, the Editor of the "Archivo Americano" makes the following pertinent reflections:—

THE EDITOR.

ON THE ANARCHICAL TENDENCY OF SOME PERIODICALS THAT ARE PUBLISHED IN ENTRERIOS.

The attempt to enlighten public opinion, and propagate the principles which should guide the march of Governments, is assuredly laudable. He who devotes his tasks to so honorable an object merits the esteem of the sincere friends of liberty. If he is ready to order, respect to eminent men, deference to prevailing opinions, and if the place he gives to the inspiring illusions in combating errors, in shutting up the impure fountain of the calumnies, this edifies communities. The most certain guide for fulfilling such sacred obligations, is to avoid utopias, and not to partake in the dangerous circle of abstractions. To overstep what has been done, so as not to fall again into the same errors, not to awaken jealousies, not to foment rivalships, to soothe and not to irritate minds.... this is expedient at all times; but especially at those epochs of transition and change, when, as is observed in certain pragmaticalions borrowed and imitated in Entrerios the march already reached the founder, and no human effort can prevent the explosion. The Argentine Confederation is fortunately not in that case, thanks to the firm, enlightened and patriotic direction impressed upon it by General Rosas; nor need apprehensions be feared, whatever pains may be taken to prepare them.

There are in the dictionary of innovators certain words that signify precisely the contrary of what they sound. To organize a country, is to derange it: to establish peace, is to interrupt it: to consolidate order, is to destroy it. Long before the year 51 dawned, men of solidity, those who comprehend wherein national pros-

petty contests, and what it requires, admired and applauded in General Rosas, *constancy in order, firmness in his designs, courage in the contest, greatness in his means, heroism in his acts, patriotism and civilization in his ends*: whilst those who never possessed these qualities, did nothing more than anarchise, demoralise, impoverish, and baste in blood the country, and at last traffic shamefully with its honor, with its dignity and its very independence. This is their greatness and patriotism.

These crimes are not new in history; but what has no precedent, is the audacity of a perjured rebel, who dares to raise his voice to counsel governments and communities, who constitutes himself the interpreter of their wishes, the organ of their wills, the oracle of their destiny. This is indeed unprecedented! This is this great politician, who has meditated, in the seclusion of his study, upon what is most expedient for the Argentines! Where was he when General Rosas gallantly maintained the rights of his country, when he opposed to the colossal power of two great European Nations, the prudence of his counsels, the resources of his genius, the profound and inexhaustible combinations of his talent? What was the prophet doing, when the Argentines were defending their hearths, assisting their neighbours, and resolutely combating for the sacred rights of America? To them, and not to deserters, it belongs to point out the time and the opportune moments for reorganising the Republic. The convocation of a Congress, the sanction of a charter, are important labours which require tranquillity, application and knowledge in those who are called to discharge so high and arduous a mission. The wars of mere caudillos have has rendered abortive the essays hitherto made, and (which were not only fruitless, but changed the country into a general conflagration. The assembly of deputies, that should have quieted the fears of civil discord, fanned it still more, because it served as a stimulus to all ambitions and an organ to all caprices. We would not dare to revive these recollections, were we not convinced that past experience is the best means of enlightening the public conscience; and besides all communities have committed their errors, more successful in those that suddenly arose from a long and severe oppression. We will therefore tell what history records.

The learned Editor here gives a succint but graphic account of all the abortive attempts at national organization; and winds up the whole by the following remarks, in which the anemity of the style contrasts forcibly with the pungency of the arguments:—

We have dwelt upon these details, because the object of *the predictions* of the year 1851 is evidently to disturb the tranquillity of the Republic, under the pretext of organizing it; to announce to it *general and glorious peace with itself*, as if it did not possess it; to promise it fraternity as if were wanting. In all this there is unreasonable and injustice, because we have often seen at Palermo, the most daring calumniators of General Rosas, the greatest enemies of the country, those who had prostituted themselves to the foreigner, we have seen them, we say, disguised in the cap of 11. 3. the virtuous, amiable and interesting Miss Mansuetia, in the refuge of all the unfortunate: affable with all, but always affectionate with the Argentines, and indebtedness in weiping away their tears.

But suppose that nothing of this existed; that the country was disorganised, awaiting the year 51, "to have glorious peace in the land, and walk in the Republic, longing for the mandate of fraternity, that was to issue from the bosom of an Assembly of Delegates!"— Who will be *that great man, that glorious name* that all will gratefully acclaim, but to whom will the other in virtue of his mandate? What difficulty had the author of the prognostications in naming him? Why did he not embrace the first opportunity that offered, to express his gratitude to General Rosas, who not only allowed him to return to his country, but dispensed to him the favour of treading the threshold of his house? Why did not he enclose this name, that no one can be ignorant of, and that will always shine in the annals of the Argentine Republic, because it illustrates the past and without Delegates, and merely by the strength of his wisdom and genius, has succeeded in what the assembler of Entrerios hopes to be effected in 1851! K. knows what is happen this year in Entrerios, and with his long-sighted telescope can discern from the banks of the Uruguay, a regiment of *Entrerianos, with their finger on the trigger, in Southern Norsonia*, how is is that he does not see, that General Rosas, does not use but General Rosas, has the power to secure the existence of his Country; that nothing can be done without him, and that if he does not do it, it is not from want of will, but because the moment has not yet arrived for Assemblies to meet, and Independ to be convoked! To constitute the Republic, when foreign aggressions have not yet ceased, when all the active forces of the State, the greater part of the meritorious men, worthy of taking a seat in their councils, are occupied in the different branches of the public service, waiting till the horizon clear up, to devote to society the energies that corresponds to them! When he who must place himself at the front of this great work, can scarcely attend to the most urgent, from the many and complicate extensions of the external and internal policy, that so much concern the security, existence and destinies of the Republic! How think on organising whilst these difficulties exist.

The greatest necessity of the country is to preserve General Rosas, who would be justified in saying to what a writer of antiquity put in the mouth of the Consul Scipio Nasica. "Hear me, Romans, because I know better than you what is expedient for the Republic." (10) And assuredly, what would remain of the Argentine Confederation without General Rosas? A glorious name, torn by anarchy, and by anarchy alone, although there were Assemblies and Delegates. Were he wanting, there would be something else than *fraternity and coalescence*. And this conviction is what renders the supplications of the Argentines so earnest, to induce him not to abandon the command, so just and so much grateful than those who have taken no part in the salvation of the country, that will place their confidence in him who has always defended it. They have his opinions; they are aware of to what his efforts tend, and they have not forgotten seeing him marched against the disturbers of order in 1839; against the insurrections of the army in 1829, against the oppression of the Provinces in 1831 and 1850, and that he has done every thing he could, to reunite and organise them. And the salutes and acclamations will resound in their ears, wherewith he received in the desert the announcement of a project of Constitution, which the Deputy Archeuna presented to the Honorable the Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres in 1833, as they also recollect that if the country has a true constitutional forms and habits, it is wholly owing to him, because it was the condition he put to the acceptance of the command.

General Rosas does not require incitements to undertake the organization of the Republic. What he wishes is, not to monopolise power, but to leave it, and the only thing to which he aspires is a glory of which no one can deprive him, and one that all those who know and can do nothing more than make prognostications for the almanace.

(10) *Tacete, quæso, Quirites: plus enim ego quam vos quid Reipublicæ expediat intelligo*—VALERIO MAXIMO.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—By the "Sapphe" we have dates to the 14th February, that is four days later than by the last steam Packet. The question of the Papal aggression continued the all-engrossing topic in both Houses of Parliament. On the 11th February the Attorney General gave an elaborate exposition of the intended measure; which proved more soothing and conciliatory than was anticipated.

Mr Disraeli, as leader of the Protectionists has brought forward the subject of the depressed condition of the landed interest. He makes no definite proposals, and it is at present difficult to see the drift of his views. We presume they will enunciate in little more than a Resolution. Of Mr. Disraeli's manner, says the *Daily News*, always makes us fancy he neither believes what he is saying himself, nor is very sanguine about his supporters believing it.*

* We regret to find the reports from the manufacturing districts less favourable.

House of Commons—Monday, Feb. 10.

"CENTRAL AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

Mr. T. BARING, wished to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could state, or lay any papers on the table of the House explanatory of the cause of the present blockade by a British force off the coast of the state of San Salvador, in Central America; and if the reason were to recover from the Government of that state of claims of British subjects; whether he could state the amount of the whole of the pending claims, and whether there are any similar claims on any of the other states of Central America likely to be enforced in the same manner; and also whether he could give any opinion as to the probable duration of the present Blockade? In putting these questions, it was necessary to mention that on the 17th of October a brig, carrying a valuable cargo, had been boarded in the trade of her Majesty's steamers on the coast of San Salvador. No intimation had been given of the intention of her Majesty's government to blockade that port, and up to that morning no official communication had been received at Lloyds on the subject, although the French *Monitteur* had given notice of the blockade to parties interested in the trade of that region. Although the trade was slow it was a comparatively increasing one; and parties who had valuable goods on the way to the coast were naturally anxious that the noble lord should state the cause of the blockade, and lay on the table of the house the papers which were explanatory of it.

LORD PALMERSTON said he had not yet received any statement that the blockade had been established; therefore of course, no notification could take place on the subject. There were pending claims on the government of San Salvador to the amount of 20,000l. on behalf of British merchants, the whole of which had at different times been acknowledged by that government. But excuses having been made for not making payment, the admiral on the station had instructions to take such steps as he might, on communication with the consuls, think most expedient, in order to bring the government of San Salvador to a settlement of those claims. With regard to the claims of other governments in this quarter, he was afraid that he were acquainted with the intercourse and communications of their merchants with the governments of the Spanish American republics, must be aware that a somewhat hasty course, which some claim or other was not pending between them and most of the South-American States. He must state, however, the government of Buenos Ayres, which in the most handsome and liberal manner protected the commerce of all nations indiscriminately. (Hear, hear.) There were claims pending between British subjects and several of the states of South America. He trusted, however, that a sense of justice would lead them to give due satisfaction to British claims. With regard to the duration of any blockade that might be established, that must depend on the willingness of the government of San Salvador to do that which it was bound by its own public admissions to do. He hoped, however, that it would not be necessary to continue the pressure beyond a short time. This was the course which had been adopted in a similar case by the government of Sir R. Peel, and it was the only mode which could bring these states to a sense of that justice which was due to foreigners.

(Daily News, Feb. 11.)

FRANCE—The dotation bill had produced a stormy debate in the Assembly. It had been lost on a first division and in the event of its final rejection, it was understood that the President would quash the rumoured project of a national subscription.

The prevailing opinion seems to be, that Lamartine would be raised with the formation of a permanent Ministry; and that Girardin, and others of the true republican stamp, would be called upon to take office.

PIEDMONT—Considerable sensation has been created amongst the liberals by the unpopular retirement of Sicardi from His Majesty's Councils, on the score of bad health. He has hitherto been the soul and main-spring of his party; and his withdrawal is regarded with apprehension, as an indication of retrograde movements.

TURKEY—Official intimation had been given of the intend blockade of the island of Samos by the Turkish fleet. It was to come into operation on the 6th February.

The Hungarian General Bem, who had embraced Ismailism and entered the service of the Sublime Port, has paid the last debt of nature, in the land of his adoption. Every mark of respect was shown to his memory; and his funeral exequies conducted with all the pomp and pageantry of Eastern ceremonial.

MONTEVIDEO—We have dates to the 14th, and news from Rio Janeiro, via Montevideo, to the 4th Instant. The yellow fever still prevailed, especially among the shipping in the harbour. It had broken out in the Corvette of war "Union," one of the vessels destined for the Plate Station. Commodore Greufell had been ill, but whether or not of the prevailing epidemic, does not appear. He is reported convalescent; and the sailing of the squadron for the Plate was announced anew for the 6th Instant.

The Government was seriously occupied with the project of the steam navigation of the Amazons.

Three French vessels of war, frigate "Psiche," Corvette "Brillante," and brig "Faune", arrived at Rio on the morning of the 4th; under the command of Rear Admiral Montagné de la Roque, and having on board M. Sentilhes, late French Consul at Pernambuco.

To blunt the edge of this disquieting incident, the "Comercio del Plata," as in duty bound, suggests that they may have come to relieve other vessels on the Brazilian station, or perhaps to substitute Rear Admiral Le Predour in the River Plate. Unfortunately the encamenda of the Comercio, Plata is only to the 2d, and consequently can say nothing positive as to occurrences that took place on the morning of the 4th. Altogether Miss "Comercio" is very fidgety; and betrays her fears by her efforts to counteract them.

On the authority of passengers, that left Havre on the 16th February, Pacheco Oues had contracted 1,500 of the Mexican Guards, for the service of Montevideo; and a French barque was ready at that date to embark 200, as the first instalment.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Letters of the 11th February, via Rio Janeiro, announce a new insurrection of the Caffres; who had been joined by a body of Hottentots appointed to the defence of the frontier.

HOLY WEEK—This high festival of the National Church has been observed on this occasion with peculiar decorum and solemnity. The attendance, especially of fair devotees, was immense; and the perfect order and propriety every where observable command our highest respect. Within the precincts of the City, all secular business and worldly pleasures were absolutely suspended, from 10 O'Clock on Thursday morning to the same hour on Saturday; the "holy calm" forming a striking contrast with the bustling activity and joyous gayety of ordinary life.

The Honourable Captain Robert Gore, Her Majesty's Consul General at Montevideo, is at present on a visit in this City.

SWELL MOB—A person lately arrived from the Banda Oriental, of rather genteel appearance, and supposed of Portuguese origin, had attracted the special notice of our Police authorities. He was honoured with a private audience and discovered a very prominent development of the "bump of acquisitiveness." Sundry skeleton keys and other paraphernalia being found in his possession, that left no doubt as to his lax ideas about the *meum* and *tuum* of social life. From his prowess nothing need be apprehended in the mean time; but as he is suspected to belong to a numerous gang, that has been plying its avocation rather successfully in the neighbouring Empire, it may be well for those who are not full converts to the modern doctrine of socialism and communism, to give a glance at their locks and bolts.

VOCAL MUSIC.

We hasten to redeem our pledge, by presenting a synopsis of Mainzer's views upon this interesting subject. For brevity's sake we must confine ourselves to his principal conclsions; referring those desirous of prosecuting the inquiry, to the author's work, intituled "Singing for the Million," in the introduction to which they will find all we here advance, and many other things we reluctantly omit.

Music, especially singing, long regarded as a frivolous amusement, or at best as an ornamental accomplishment, is now admitted by the best judges, the anatomist, the physiologist and the practical philosopher, who brings all science to bear on "men's bosoms and business," to be at once a healthful physical exercise, and a powerful moralising agent.

In the economy of Divine Providence, and as a necessary consequence of the probationary and responsable state in which we are placed, the various parts of the human body, and faculties of the human mind, to be developed to their full extent, require careful and skilful cultivation; and to be maintained in a healthy and effective condition, according to the purposes they are respectively destined to serve, and the organic laws to which they are subjected, demand regular and systematic exercise. "The counsel of God must stand," and it is only by following submissively and confidingly in the path he has traced out for us, that we can attain to true wisdom, rational peace, and enduring happiness.

"INFLUENCE OF SINGING UPON PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The various parts of the human body, in order that they may be kept in a healthy and active condition, require to be exercised according to the different functions assigned to them by nature. We are provided with a voice having the two-fold power of articulating words, and of uttering musical sounds. We may thence conclude, that both singing and speaking contribute to maintain, and even to improve, the healthy state of the various muscles and other organs, called into action when these physical faculties are exercised.

One of the first benefits arising from vocal instruction, is improvement in speaking. It has been justly asserted that singing is the most effective means of improving the organs, if naturally good, and of correcting any defect in the speech, such as stammering, hissing, or a nasal enunciation. We therefore act in direct opposition to the purpose, and diminish the utility of vocal instruction, when we frequently confine, we exclude from it those children who have defects in the organs of speech Such natural impediments, if made known at first, may be entirely overcome, provided the master apply earnest care to their removal, and the pupil attend with persevering patience to his advice.

In the manner of speaking, as well as of singing, as in the voice itself, there is a marked diff rence in different persons. This difference consists in more or less facility of utterance, more or less agreeablenese of pronunciation, and in the peculiar tone with which nature has provided each individual. However various the shades of voice and tone, the practice of singing will be for all, we are assured, a never failing means of improvement.

Instruction in singing serves to develope and cultivate the sense of hearing, the organs of which, like those of the voice, are not equally perfect in every individual. A great error will therefore be committed, in depriving those children of singing lessons who do not in the first instance evince a decidedly musical disposition, or whose ear is popularly termed a musical ear. That quality, or faculty, is developed much more slowly in some persons than in others; there are some, indeed, in whom it seems to be entirely wanting; but its absence often proceeds from their seldom or never having heard singing, and from their consequently not having had the opportunity of imitating the tones of others. By listening to singing we learn to distinguish the relative position of the notes uttered by the voice; our ear thus becomes practised, and able to convey the nicest directions of tone to the muscles of organs. Thus, by endeavouring gradually to imitate others, we succeed in rendering the organs of voice capable of producing the sounds which the ear has received.

We come now to consider the influence of singing on the health of children. One of the prejudices most obstinately maintained against teaching children to sing, is the idea that an opinion frequently reached, that singing, if practised at a tender age, may have a baneful influence on the health, and occasion spitting of blood, and other pulmonary affections. It is not long since this idea prevailed in Germany also; but the most minute investigations, made by governments as well as parents, have proved it to be entirely unknown. From the many thousand instances of contrary results, the German people have at last learnt the utter fallacy of this notion, and have not only ceased to dread singing as hurtful to the organs of health, but go so far as to consider it one of the most efficacious means for giving strength and vigour to all the physical organs it calls into action.

On the whole then, we are convinced, that singing, or as it may be termed, the art of breathing, is one of the best preventives of, and surest remedies for, general weakness of the chest; and that its use, provided always it be proportioned to the other physical powers of the singer, is calculated to exert a most favourable influence on delicate constitutions, to impart vigour to the organs connected with the lungs, and thus to conduce to a healthy state of all parts of the body.

Every thinking observer of human nature is aware how closely the sense of the beautiful in art, is allied to that of morality. He knows how frequently the former materially tends to improve and refine the latter. We will therefore acknowledge, that the belief we here express in the important and most beneficial results, to be fairly anticipated from the extended practice of singing, is no visionary belief, but is one founded on experience, observation, and a knowledge of the constitution of our nature.

We are well assured that no argument of ours is necessary to prove the universally admitted fact, that to music (acting upon our nerves, and through them, upon our minds,) belongs the power of exciting the most varied emotions. Singing is the very foundation of music; it connects its own musical language with that of words; upon these words again, it must justly depend of what nature shall be the sentiments which music awakens within us; it is therefore evident, that it may address itself to the most holy and exalted of such sentiments.

Singing as are the benefits of singing in physical education, those it affords in moral training are still greater. It is through the musical capabilities of the pupil, and the exercise of the physical organs, is speedily followed by the development of the intellectual faculties. Then the germs of the beautiful constantly gains strength and clearness; the seed of artistical conception takes firm root in the mind, that it brings forth new blossoms with every new lesson added to all the feelings, to all the secret springs by which the heart is moved, a tendency is given which leads to self-respect, to the most pious sentiments, and to the most elevated thoughts of which our nature is susceptible.

How sublime are the emotions excited by a simple hymn tune played on an instrument, or the solemn peal of the organ; and can it be believed that that human voice, the most impressive of all musical sounds, when joined to words which speak at once to our feelings and our reason, does not, when thus adorned and rendered more significant, exert a greater and more beneficial influence upon our whole being than any other excitement? and must not this influence be materially increased if we are ourselves performers?"

Miscellaneous.

EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Hamburg, 4. Dec. 1850.

To the Editor of the British and Hamburg Standard.

Sir,

Having been appointed by his Imperial Highness the very Duke John of Holstein, and the President and Vicar General of the German Confederation in 1848 after I had left the Danish service, to serve as a Lieutenant General in the German army during actual war, I considered it my duty, as a German officer, upon reading the cry of Wolf set up by General Willisen in his proclamation after the affair at Idstedt to repair immediately to Rendsburg to his rescue, and having come all the way from Morocco for that purpose and been laughed at into the bargain by General Willisen and others I hope that you will do justice to a fellow countryman by giving publicity in your newspaper to the following letter, and oblige,

Your most obedient servant.

PLANTAGENET.

(Copy.)

Hamburg, 28. Nov. 1850.

To the Excellent General von Willisen, Commander in Chief of the Schleswig-Holstein army.

Sir,

I should not have troubled your Excellency on the present occasion had I not felt myself called upon in justification of my own honor to do so your Excellency will I have no doubt remember the manner in which you received me when I had the honor of waiting upon your Excellency at Rendsburg for the purpose of offering my services to the Schleswig-Holstein Government during the present war, a reception under the circumstances by no way becoming either my Military Rank or lineage, but on the contrary highly offensive—in fact from the moderation which I had with your Excellency on that occasion I felt convinced that your Excellency was labouring under a belief that I was an impostor, which belief the absence of my papers appeared to confirm, in addition to which I clearly saw, that some evil disposed persons had been prejudicing your Excellency's mind against me, well knowing from their sickliness of the human heart that men are more apt to believe and circulate any thing which tends to the injury and dishonor of his neighbour than to the contrary. I beg therefore now to inform your Excellency that such papers have been received by me from England as will satisfy either your Excellency or any other person that I am a fit and proper person to serve in the Schleswig-Holstein army and moreover that I did not obtain my rank either by purchase or family influence but solely by my own good sword on the field of Battle, and I think that the feet of my having been raised to the rank of a General officer at the age of twenty five years in a country, in which I was an entire stranger and ignorant of the national language, ought to be in some measure a guarantee as to my ability to serve in the army under the Command of your Excellency.

In addition to many other documents which I can now lay before your Excellency, is an original letter from the President of the Republic of Peru conveying to me the national thanks of the Peruvian Nation for having assisted the revolution of July and August 1844, and also letters patent under the sign Manuel of her Majesty Queen Victoria, recognising me in my rank as a General officer, a document the like of which no other of my countrymen can produce, besides I can show your Excellency many letters from the Danish Minister of War, which will satisfactorily demonstrate the reason of my leaving the Danish service in 1848.

With respect to my title of Prince of Plantagenet, I am fully aware, that there are many contemptible individuals who through their pampered insolence and extreme ignorance are apt to laugh at and treat with derision, but Sir, this my legitimate title is not founded upon the mere letters patent of a temporary Sovereign, but upon the rights of that blood which it hath pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to shed and hand down unpolluted to the present generation through ages of fatality and misery, and for the truth of which I can only refer your Excellency to the College of arms in London, or to Mr. Burke, the author of the British peerage, who I have no doubt can convince your Excellency that my lineage is more illustrious than that of any Sovereign Prince in Europe.

With respect to my courage if your Excellency has any doubts on that point I shall be but too happy to prove it in single combat against any man in the Schleswig Holstein army.

Hoping that your Excellency will excuse my thus addressing you and take my offer into your favourable consideration, remembering that I have come all the way from Morocco for the sole purpose of serving under so distinguished a General as your Excellency, having been induced so to do by your Excellence's proclamation, after the battle of Idstedt, and that you will favour me with an early reply. I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

PLANTAGENET, Field Marshal.

"British and Hamburg Standard."

EXCHANGE—April 19.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	16 4
Patriot Doubloons	à 256
Spanish do.	à 256
Bills on England, per doubloon	70s per oz.
" currency	à 32
Do. Montevideo, specie	p. c. premium 4
France, per doubloon	87 c.p. or.
United States, do.	8
Rio Janeiro	p. c. premium 14

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 256
The lowest 257

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week. 70s. per ounce.
The lowest. 70s. per ounce.
Permits for shipping specie p. c. 4

EXPORTS—April 19.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Manufers, narrow without bulls, 48 a			
" 30 lbs. upwards of 25 lbs.		45	à 50
Do. do. do. cows, 22 lbs.		51	à 59
Do. do. do. do. 18 bulls, 25			
" 27 lbs.	scarce	51	à 54
Hides, for Spain, 30 to 32 lbs.	"	52	à 54
Do. do.	N. America, 20 to 24	51	à 52
Do. of all sizes		45	à 48
Do. of low weights, any arrer, 11 lbs.		40	à 43
Do. and skins, any do. 7 lbs.		34	à 36
Ox hides, salted, 50 à 55 lbs. per dozen		54	à 56
Cow do. do.	40 à 45 " do.	41	à 42½
Horse do. dry, much		24	à 26
Do. do. salted	"	fls. nil.	21	à 23
Sonata, dry, 1 pic. only, each, pounds 25 lbs.		52	à 53
Skins, duty 4 ₰			
Sheep, washed, marked, per 30 lbs.		25	à 40.
Nutria, (coarse,) per lb.		8	à 9.
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, fair, per 25 lbs.		23	à 25
Do. washed	"	40	à 43
Merino, duty	"	50	à 55
Do. washed	"	55	à 70
Fine, duty	"	70	à 80
Do. washed	"	70	à 80
Cordova, hand	"	silver	25 fls.
Horse hair, duty 4 ₰			
" Siern, arrobe		24	à 26
" mixed	"	44	à 46
" long	"	100	à 108
Cow hair, with parts		23	à 26
Do. do. clean		41	à 46
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with greaves, arroba		21	à 231
" pure stearine "		22	à 23
Hide cuttings, garros, duty 4 ₰, qqs. halted		23	à 26
Horns, duty 4 ₰ the mil	cancelled	2300	à 2800
Inferior do.		600	à 800
Do. Cow, ox		220	à 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ₰			
Long black, lb.		5	à 6
Do. short white		12	à 14
Do. horse		2	à 24
Jerked beef, duty 4 ₰ qd.		32	à 33
Bones, skin ₰ marrow 4 ₰ p.mil		70	à 80
Manufs' goods		15	à 20
Goat skins, per dozen	fls. silver	25	à 27

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qqs.	$20
Hoop and sheet	"	28
Coals, abundant	tons	16.0
" Smith, scarce	"	128
Lumber, American	foot 3¼ currency	
" Swedish and Baltic, per m. feet	30 à 34	
" pitch pine very scarce, do	currency	5 fls.
Russian pine	"	36
Flag stones	per yard	22
Zinc, sheet	qqs.	1075
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	114
" bar	curr. qqs.	4304
Shingles per m.	"	65 à 70

Salt Cadiz and Lisbon 8 fls silver fanegs.
Cape de Verds 8 fls.

FREIGHTS.—April 19.—Rates

	To England.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs		75s.
Salted do. " "		45.
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "		
Bales of wool and hairs		25 & 30s.
	France.	
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ₰ p.)		60fs.
Salted do. " "		
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "		35 à 40
Produce in sacks, per 40 ft.		45
	Continent.	
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ₰ p.)		80s
Salted do. " "		40s
	Spain.	
Dry Hides, per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ₰ p.)		20 24
	United States.	
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ₰ p.)		2c.
Salted do. " "		1c.
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.		64fl
	Rio Janeiro.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		22fs.
	Pernambuco.	
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		50fs.
	Havana.	
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10fs. In foreign do.		7fs.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, April 11, Wind S. French polacre barque Chassour. 198 tons, Peschgaric, from Marseilles 25th December, Cette 25th January, to order, with 400 pipes and 50 half pipes red wine, 300 boxes muscatel do., 150 do. oil, 100 do. brandy, 50 do. orange flower water, 3 do. sealing wax, 2 do. matches, 1 iron safe, 6 boxes and 1 package merchandize, 1 bale cork stoppers.

Passenger 1.

French brig Encornet, 149 tons, Arnaud, from Bordeaux 23d January, to J. B. Vignal, with 210 pipes, 342 barrels and 2 boxes red wine, 27 half pipes white wine, 47 pipes brandy, 5 boxes cheese, 500 brooms, 353 boxes merchandize.

Passengers 5.

French brig Caroline, 138 tons, Ferdinand Bayan, from Cette 29th January, to Teisserenc Vallat, with 260 pipes, 40 half pipes and 40 quarter casks red wine, 10 pipes spirits, 60 boxes brandy, 60 do. pickles, 100 do. cordials, 120 do. muscatel wine, 14 packages corcrets, 1 box watches.

Passengers 8.

Sardinian polacre Alacirino, 153 tons, Thomas Dodero, from Genoa 11th January, to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 17 pipes wine, casks oil, 19,000 bricks, 270 bales white paper, 130 do. wrapping do, 284 do. vermicelli.

Passengers—4.

Sardinian polacre Telegrafo, 130 tons, Juan Bautista Bafico, from Malaga 13th January, Gibraltar 8th February, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 62 pipes, 5 half pipes, 204 quarter casks and 40 barrels wine, 10 half pipes and 10 quarter casks vinegar, 50 boxes candles, 10 do. shot, 20 quarter casks olive oil, 200 kegs olives, 50 barrels ground pepper, 5 jars perfumery, 1 box merchandize.

Sardinian brig Giuseppe, 216 tons, Thomas Pietranera, from Santos 1st April, to Jose Avegno.

Dutch brig Thetis, 221 tons, H. Meppelder, from Savannah 15th January, to Becher, Preuss and Co., with 2285 pine boards.

Sardinian polacre Carolina, 206 tons, José Simoni, from Genoa 16th January, to José Avegno, with 125 pipes and 204 boxes wine, 100 do., brandy, 50 do. cordials, 29 do. sugar, 2 do. rum, 4 casks oil, 19 boxes cheese, 13 boxes marble, 30 do. whiting, 368 bales brown paper, 50 do. white do., 52 do. stock fish, 400 brooms, 1000 barrels plants, 28 do.

Passengers 106.

Arrived, April 12, Wind W., French barque Anns, 247 tons, Fremont, from Havre 11th February to C. Ortal & Co., with 18 boxes woollens, 1 do. lamps, 3 do. shirts, 1 do. ribbons, 5 do. silks, 18 do. perfumery, 10 do. books, 9 do. porcelain, 2 do. sulphuric acid, 7 do. stills, 6 do. stoves, 10 barrels and 1 box wine, 200 boards, 45,000 tiles, 2 boxes watches, 3 do. tools, 5 barrels brandy, 15 boxes cloth, 10 do. pianofortes, 50 do. fashions, 9 do. silk cord, 2 do. mirrors, 2 do. gum shellac, 4 do. wall paper, 33 do. hollow ware, 8 do. patent leather, 20 do. pitchards, 6 do. plants, 2 do. hats, 21 do. preserves, 1 do. musical instruments, 1 do. fowling pieces, 21 do. furniture, 1 do. straw, 1 do. artificial flowers, 1 do. perfumery, 12 do. camphoacetyl wood, 1 iron safe, 3 boxes medicine, 1 do. gloves, 3 do. Colegne water, 19 do. wearing apparel, 331 do. merchandize.

Passengers—14.

British schooner Sappho, 137 tons, Joseph Easton, from Liverpool 14th February, to James C. Thompson & Co., with 11½ tons coal, 100 boxes and 4 barrels tin, 9 hogsheads hardware, 3 do. earthenware, 6 pipes oil, 1 box books, 1 do. wearing apparel, 800 bars and 20 bundles iron, 24 stoves, 1 box silks, 273 boxes, 194 bales, 25 packages, 1 hogshead and 1 barrel merchandize.

Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maceio, from Montevideo 11th inst., in ballast. Passenger—Hon. Captain Robert Gore, H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Camnilla, 242 tons, Pedro Ferrari, for Genoa, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 2037 salted ox and cow hides, 5284 dry do., 985 slunk calf skins.

British brig Royal William, 156 tons, Maddox, for Liverpool, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 3902 salted ox and cow hides, 500 dry do. 1000 salted horse do., 14,350 horns, 35,000 bones, 20 kegs butter.

Arrived, April 13, Wind S. W., Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Montevideo 11th inst., in ballast. Passengers 32.

Portuguese schooner Pensative, 98 tons, A. Amorim, from Bahia, to Felix Buxareo.

British schooner Emma, 120 tons, William Way, from Glasgow 13 February, to order with 48 bales and 16 boxes cottons, 8 do. linens, 6 bales woollens and cottons, 1 bale church rugs, 19 crates earthenware, 1 box millinery, 12 hogsheads paint.

Sailed, Spanish barque Pord, 334 tons, Juan B. Larrechea, for Valparaiso and Callao, despached by Zumaran and Co., with 100 quintals jerked beef, 177 barrels beef and tongues, 85 dozens dried tongues, 31 boxes do., 30 do., preserves, 757 do., tallow, 3 do. merchandize.

Sardinian barque Speranza, 202 tons Manuel F. Scotti, for Parnagua, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla and Co., in ballast.

American barque Prairie Partridge, 264 tons, J. L. Broughton, for Bueco and Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 1500 salted ox and cow hides, 1900 salted horse do., 5000 horns, 8 boxes merchandise, 30 kegs paint, 209 hams.

Sailed, April 14, Wind N. W., Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Maceio, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, April 15, Wind S. S. E., at 11a. m. changed to N., American steamer W. J. Pease, 314 tons, Coghlan, from Montevideo 14th inst, in ballast. Passengers—37.

Arrived, April 16, Wind W., in the afternoon changed to S. S. E., Oriental schooner Cid Campeador, 121 tons, Ramon G. Panasco, from Bueno 14 inst, to Felix Buxareo, with a cargo of hides, horns, &c. and 422 doubloons. Passengers 28.

Sailed, Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, for Montevideo, in ballast.

British barque Speedy, 252 tons, John Hooper, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes Brothers, with 6,415 salted ox & cow hides, 232 pipes and 2 half do. tallow, 27,800 bones.

Arrived, April 17 Wind S. S. E., Brasilian Corvette Esterpe, Lieut. D'Hondein, from Montevideo 14th inst.

Hanoverian brig Michael, 170 tons, M. H. Schan, from Cadiz, 24th February, to Freyer Brothers, with 92 last salt.

Spanish barque Jadio Errante, 239 tons, Juan Apolinario, from Cadiz 28th February, Bueno 15th inst., to order, with 4,800 fanegas salt, 25 quarter casks oil, 280 kegs olives, 3 boxes cards, 8 do. guitars, 1,587½ doubloons.

Sailed, Danish brigantine Henriette, 120 tons, J. Rohre, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 4,230 salted ox & cow hides, 4,221 dry do. do., 50 pipes tallow, 41 bales wool.

Spanish barque Nino, 230 tons, Antonio Yeoman, for London, despatched by Santiago, Llambi & Canabe ceres, with 2,081 salted ox and cow hides, 2.7 pipes and 240 boxes tallow, 8 bales hair, 27 tons bones, an old copper cylinder, & a quantity of old copper.

American steamer W. J. Pease, 315 tons Captain Coghlan, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Sailed, April 18, Wind N. E., Brazilian brigantine of war Bolo, Lieut Albin, for Montevideo.

National schooner Diana, 128 tons, Cristoval Correoglia, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazer & Co., with 2,001 salted ox & cow hides, 3,978 dry do. do., 3,000 horns, 85 bales sheep skins, 3 do. goat do.

Hamburg brigantine Ernestine, 160 tons, Moller, for Havana, despatched by Otto, Rosenthal & Co., with 4,378 quintals jerked beef.

French barque Gil Blas, 303 tons, Billard, for Havre, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5,106 dry ox & cow hides, 5,370 salted do. do., 14,000 horns 168 bales hair, 6 do. ostrich feathers, 1 box do., 16 bales wool, 13 do. sheep skins, 52 pipes, 40 half do., and 100 boxes tallow, 37,000 bones, 14 tons do.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Pepe"—254 pipes, 20 half pipes and 6 quarter casks red wine, 40 barrels red pepper, 60 bales wrapper boards, 30 bales sod flax, 30 bags cummin seed, 11 do. anise seed, 4 boxes cards, 1 do. guitar strings, 1 do. garters, 180 pieces matting, a quantity of earthenware, 407 bags coffee, 133 barrels white sugar, 60 boxes and 10 barrels sweetmeats, 100 pipes rum, 200 bags farina.

"Morenilla"—422 tercios and 851 half tercios yerba, 150 bags wool.

"Cascudo"—804 tercios and 419 half tercios yerba, 43 bags rice, 25 dozens handspikes, 5,000 pieces fire wood.

"Bilizario"—422 tercios and 904 half tercios yerba.

"California"—450 tercios and 521 half tercios yerba, 140 bags rice.

Errata—In our last number, (cargo of the Sardinian brig "Sicicardi") instead of 200 *bales merchandize*, read 200 *bales produce, as follows*, 1 bale deer skins, 50 do. lamb do. 148 do. wool, 4 do. cow hair, and 3 do. calf skins.

In our number of 15th ult, cargo of Sardinian brig Apollo, for Genoa, instead of 306 foal hides read salted ox and cow hides.

In our number of 12th inst. cargo of French brig Phillantrope for Havre; instead of 7,532 dry horse hides, read 6,533.

In our number of 25th January, cargo of the Sardinian brig Annunziata, for Genoa, instead of 174 bales hair and 61 slunk calf skins, read 137 bales wool and 18 do. slunk calf skins. This error occasions the following difference in our table of exports of January. To Genoa—Hair, bales, instead of 29 read 141. Slunk calf skins, bales, instead of 29 read 41. Wool, bales, instead of 79 read 216. The total export of said articles in the month of January was consequently: hair, bales, instead of 713—537; slunk calf skins, bales, instead of 29—41; wool, bales, instead of 3547—3684. The above have been rectified in the exports of March given in this day's paper.

DIED.

On 13th instant Mrs Susan Kennedy, a native of Leominster, Herefordshire, aged 53 years. The deceased was accompanied to the British Cemetery, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends to whom she was endeared.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The first General meeting of subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city, will be held at this office on Saturday next the 26th Instant at noon, for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the present year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres 19 April 1851
Martin T. Hood,
H. B. M's Consul.

SHEEP.

The Messrs. Gibson are disposed to treat with persons of sober and steady habits and possessing a knowledge of sheep, for 2 flocks on shares on their estancia of the Rincon del Tuyú. To steady men with a small capital will purchase the half of a flock. The offers a good opportunity, as the Fineries with flocks and corrals are ready for immediate entry. Apply for further particulars at 110 Calle del Temple between 9 and 11 in the morning. a. 19—3n.

Wants a Situation as cook, waiter or coachman; can give good references. Please apply at Calle Bolsarce opposite No. 107. a. 19—1p.

Wet nurse is wanted, one who can bring good recommendations. Apply Calle Reconquista. No. 93.

Wants a Situation, as a copying Clerk, or as assistant in a store or in any other department, where he could make himself useful, a young man, who can give the utmost satisfaction as to Character and abilities. The advertiser will have no objection to town or country; and if satisfactory terms were offered would be willing to take charge of a flock of sheep. Address by letter J. R. S., 59 Calle Mayo. a.19—1p.

For Sale, a small collection of choice plants; may be seen any afternoon during the week by applying at the schoolroom behind the English church between the hours of 3 and 5. a. 19—3c.

FOR SALE—Bottled Port and Sherry Wine—Preserved English Oysters—Champagne Wine of superior quality—Holland's Geneva—Smoked Herrings—Pale Sherry in Casks—Jams and Jellies—Prepared Mustard—Fine Salad Oil—Assorted Sauces—Sardines in Oil—Currie Powder—Tart Fruits—Currants—Table Salt—Capers—Fruits in Brandy—Cayenne Pepper—Pale Ale and London Stout—Anchovy and Bloater Pastes—Pale and Dark Brandy.

Apply to Bayley Brothers.
a.19—4c.

Notice. To Captains of vessels and seafaring men.—Chronometers and pocket watches, sextants, reflectors, compasses and spy glasses repaired, and private lessons given in mathematics and navigation.

To parents and Youths.—Private lessons also given in the French language, vocal music, geography, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and algebra. The Teacher (an old sea Captain, possessing extensive practical knowledge in these matters) will give lessons to pupils at their respective residences. Apply at No. 25, Calle de Victoria, where information in regard to the advertiser may be obtained.
a.12—3p.

Wanted, a situation as Mayordomo, or managing Capataz of a sheep farm. Respectable references will be given. Apply at No. 55, Calle de la Piedad.
a.12—3p.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre—Ligne de Paquebôt— Le très beau fin voilier trois mats français "Parana," de 256 tonneaux, capitaine M. Victor Gaybe, ayant déjà reçu la plus grande partie de son chargement, sera promptement expédié—Il pourra encore prendre quelques passagers, ayant des logements très commodes.

Ses consignataires—MM. E. Ochoa et Cie.
a—19

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebo —Le très-beau et bien connu de voilier trois mats (Barque) français "d'Anna," de 248 tonneaux, commandé par monsieur Lamothe, capitaine, ayant reçu la plus grande partie de son chargement, sera bientôt expédié. Il pourra encore prendre 4 ou 5 fort quelques cuirs secs et quelques passagers, pour lesquels ses logements sont de premier ordre.

Ses consignataires MM. E. Ochoa et Cie.
a—19

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau, neuf, et de premier classe, double et chevillé, en cuivre trois mâts (Barque) français "le Chasseur," de 198 tonneaux, ses capitaine monsieur N. Peuchgarin, sera très promptement arrêté pour le reste de son chargement—Il pourra encore prendre quelques passagers, pour lesquels ses logements sont très confortables. Ses consignataires MM. N. Peuchgarin.
a—19

For Liverpool. The very fast sailing A. 1. British built brig "Eliza," 223 tons, James Wylie, master, has all her heavy cargo on board, and will be despatched with a few days—She has still room for 1000 dry hides or equivalent in bales; and excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For London. The very fast sailing A. 1. British brigantine "John Romilly," 162 tons, R. Kendall, master, will receive the middle of April, and can only take on freight 1000 dry hides. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.
a 19. Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.
m.21.

For Falmouth. Passage only. The very fastsailing A. 1. British built Brigantine "Merchant" 184 tons, Cowling, master, a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations for Passengers are excellent.

Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.
a—19

For Antwerp. Passage only. The very fastsailing, new A. 1. French brig "La Paz" of 276 tons capt. M. Guiverneau—the last of her cargo being shipped for her, she will be despatched within a few days, and has superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignee, Monsieur A. Audiffred.
a—19.

For Antwerp. The very fast sailing A. 1. coppered and copperfastened Argentine Brig "Narcisa," 338 tons, Valeatin, Master, has room for 1,000 dry hides, 40 quintals of Jerked Beef and will be despatched in all next week. Her accommodations for Passengers are not to be excell'd by those of any other vessel in port.

Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co.
a—19

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle is Piedad.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles, 275 tons register, A.1. at Lloyd's, J. Donaldie, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still unengaged room for salted hides and light freight.
a.12. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London. British barque Electore, J. Moullin, commander, all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only disengaged room for passengers.

Consignees Messrs Bayley Brothers.

For London. Swedish brig Frisesenan Lonsen, 311 tons register, is now ready to take in cargo; she is on her first voyage and a very desirable conveyance to shippers.
a 19 Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig John Robinson, all her cargo engaged, and going on board, has only room for passengers.
a.12 Consignees J. McDonell, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque "Baronet," 257 tons, Wyley, commander, has positively all her cargo engaged, and can only admit passengers.
m.8. Consignees James Carthy, Esquire.

For Liverpool. British ship Paraguay, 319 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyd's, G. Pringle, commander, has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.
a.12. Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool, British brig Andes, 212 tons, Weary, commander, has only room for salted hides and light freight.
a.12. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brig Spartan 191 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's is chartered for the above destination and has only room for passengers.
m.—8.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Norwegian barque "Hubler," 300 tons, Anderson commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only discharge of room for passengers.
f.21.
Consignees Messrs. V. Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. Bremen barque "Diamant," 230 tons, F. Payaken commander, is chartered for the above destination, and has only room for passengers.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Antwerp. French brig La Fair, 175 tons, J. M. Olivier, commander, has her cargo engaged, has only room for passengers a 12
Consignee A. Audiffred, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque "Paul Bernard," 167 tons, Dubosed, commander, A 1. at Lloyd's, on her first voyage, is chartered to sail for the above destination in all next month and offers superior opportunity for passengers.
m.22.

For Antwerp. French barque Charles, 220 tons, Rousseau, commander, will sail in all next month, and has superior cabin accommodations for passengers.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs M. Lopez & Co

For Liverpool. British brig "Hawk," 227 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Wragg, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take a few pipes of tallow, salted hides and light freight.
a.12.
Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque Crusader, 211 tons register, H. Gay master, a very fast sailing vessel and most desirable conveyance for shippers.
a.12
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British schooner "Invoice," 169 tons, Hocker, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, is a very fast sailing vessel and small carrier.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter. Dutch brig Thetis, 150 tons register, H. Meppelder master, is a small carrier and very fast sailing vessel. She is a first rate opportunity for shippers
a.19. Consignees Messrs. Belcher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British schooner "Sappho," 157 tons, A. 1., Easton, master, is a regular trader, and well known as a very fast vessel.
a 19.
Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British brigantine "Emma," 120 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Way, master, a very fine little vessel and fast sailer.
a.19.
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 15½, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. Passengers only. The A 1 Amelia's barque Henry Sheldon, 386 tons, C. B. Long, Commander will have quick despatch, and has excellent room for passengers.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs. de Lisle & Co.

For Boston. American barque Solomon Piper, A 1. 196 tons, Ichbeus Curtis, captain has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and is already loading. She is guaranteed to have very quick despatch. She can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably.
a. 5.

For Boston. The superior A 1. American brig Cromstadt, 265 tons, Capt. Edward Hatch, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are very spacious.m.29.
Consignees Messrs. Hale & Co.

For New York. Bremen barque Sophia, A 1. 220 tons Register, capt. J. Kuhke, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 200 bales, on freight; her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
a.5—
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. American brig Tuscany, 250 tons, Thomas Mayo, Master, is a chartered vessel and has splendid accommodations for passengers.
m.29
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Son.

For New York. Passengers only. The superior A 1. Prussian barque Imme, 304 tons, H. Langhoff commander, has all her cargo engaged and has a very spacious cabin very comfortably adapted for passengers.
m.29
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. A 1 Sardinian polacre Nairetta di Maria, 203 tons, B. Tiscornia Master, is chartered to sail in a limited time, and can accomodate a few passengers with comfort.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs. Piggio Pietranera & Co.

For London. The A. 1. Argentine brigantine Gesina, 170 tons Register, M. Moller Master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight has accommodations for passengers are excellent.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine Sei Fratelli, 166 tons, Carlos Cuneo, Commander, will be ready in all next month and has superior accommodations for passengers.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs. Bart. Vinli & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only The A. 1. British brig Holen, 191 tons, N. le Bronn, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch.
m.29.
Consignees Messrs Dickson & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers only. The new fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Sardinian brig Sebastiano, 234 tons register, Capt. Antonio Raffo. This fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers.
a.12.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Antwerp. The clipper built A. 1. brig Double Bay Ida, 8 Tons, Capt. Erich Bock; this vessel has about half her cargo engaged, is ready to receive, and will meet with quick despatch.
a.12.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Has two thirds of her cargo engaged the A 1 Sardinian polacre Arturo, 174 tons, capt. Pedro Beaux, can admit on freight about 150 bales or its equivalent. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.
Consignee Jacinto Capurro Esq.
m—23

For Freight or Charter. Hamburg ship Francisca, 364 tons, Capt. C. N. Otto, is a very fast vessel and small carrier.
a.12—3
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in this City, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to insure a sound, practical, liberal, mercantile and scientific education.

The classes will embrace the following course of studies—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry [plane and spherical]
Grammar	
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Electricity
Book Keeping	Pneumatics
Euclid's Elements	Hydrostatics
History	Pneumatics
Mensuration	Hydraulics
Engineering	Optics

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.
m.8—13c.

For Sale, an elegant and strong Tilbury, with a fine here and harness. Apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 51.
m.15—co.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been away from this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this notification their names and the place from whence they came in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 16th December, 1850
e. o.

AVIS.

Messieurs les Passagers qui veulent bien passer sur le Paquebôt de la Ligne "le Havre," le Capitaine Victor Garbe, pour servir de gouverne, sont invités d'avoir leur passeports bien en règle définitivement avec le Capitaine Garbe, avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Co., ou avec. Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

Vocal Music.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he purposes giving a course of instruction in vocal music; introducing the recent improvements of Wilhem and Nageli. As the terms are necessarily progressive, early application and punctual attendance are earnestly recommended.

The course will commence, in the School Room of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening the 14th Instant, at 8 past 7 o'clock, and be continued on each alternate evening; that is, on the Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Terms,—for those under 12 years of Age, $10; above 12 years, $20 per month; payable in advance.

Buenos Ayres, April 11th, 1851.
a.5—3c. WILLIAM S. WILSON.

The following case is submitted to the charitable consideration of the British Residents.

Juan Garay, a Basque, aged 65, was employed in repairing the ceiling of the English Church on the evening of the 25th ult., when one of the planks which he was engaged in removing fell from the scaffolding and he fell with it to the ground. On Examination it was found that he had broken his left leg in two places, and dislocated his shoulder. The dislocation was immediately reduced, but the injury to the leg was of such a nature as to render it necessary to amputate it, which was accordingly done, and the poor man is now recovering as rapidly as could be expected.

In order to make him some compensation for the injury he has sustained [which, it is feared, will to a great extent incapacitate him for carrying on his trade as a bricklayer] and to afford some remuneration to the medical attendants, the Chaplain and Messrs. Twyford, Lumb, and Hesse have undertaken to receive contributions from the English Residents, to whose charity they respectfully recommended the case.
2.g.
Buenos Ayres, April 11th, 1851.

Hay in bales, or loose, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale at the Island of Carmelo, on the other side of the Boca. Apply to John Frahill, on said Island.
a.5—3p.

Gardener. Wanted, one who understands ornamental gardening, and who would reside himself generally useful. None other need apply, at No. 53 Calle la Reconquista.
a.5—3c.

SUPERIOR Old Port Wine and Sherry—on sale Calle del Perú no. 13.
a5. 6c.

Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Steward in a Gentleman's family. References given if required.—Calle Cangallo No. 42 L. and left at No. 59 Calle Maypu will be attended to
a.12—3 p.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 12th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons	Date sailed
NATIONAL.				
Dec. 2	Pol. Stella Union, Bennesgo	Pedro Vaile	182	Rio Jnn.
Feb. 6	Bk. Warrior, Curtis	Messrs. Hale & Co's	320	Antwerp
Mar. 7	Egtn. Geneva, Molde	Casares & Sons	176	London
BRITISH				
Jan. 20	Bg. Ada, Auer	Nicholson, Green & Co's	212	London.
Feb. 2	Bg. Mary Q. of Scots, Wilcox	Brownell's, Grey & Co's	206	Lpool.
" 7	Sch. Eleanore, Knollis	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
" 7	Bg. Royal Wm, Maddox	Bayley Brothers	197	Lpool.
" 11	Bk. William Penn, Bell	J. Best & Brothers	379	Lpool.
" 11	Sch. Goddess, Gant	Natal & Co's	171	Falm'th.
" 5	Bg. Helen, Le Blanc	Dickson & Co's	191	Falm'th.
" 9	Bn. Bennet, Wylie	James Carthy	427	England.
" 11	Bk. Melody, Hooper	Hughes Brothers	252	Lpool.
" 12	Bgtn. J. to Romilly, Kendal	J. Best & Brothers	164	Lpool.
" 12	Bg. John Robinson, Barns	J. McDonnell's	247	Falm'th.
" 27	Bg. Spar an Spittal	De Lisle Brothers	191	Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Bg. Eliza, Wylie	Bayley Brothers	223	Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Andes, Weary	De Lisle Brothers	212	Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	212	Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Electore, Moullin	De Lisle Brothers	275	London.
" 24	Bg. Rob, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co's	212	Lpool.
April 6	Bn. Crusader, Gay	E. Lumb & Co's	211	
" 7	Sch. Invincer, Hocker	Bayley Brothers	169	
" 7	Bgtn. Merchant, Lake	Hughes Brothers	184	
AMERICAN				
Feb. 7	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo	Casares & Sons	257	N. York.
Mar. 7	Bk. Solomon Piper, Curtis	Hale & Co's	421	Boston.
" 12	Sh. Henry Sheldon, Long	A. Marcilla & Co	386	Boston.
" 12	Bg. Cromstadt, Hatch	S. H. Hale & Co's	276	Boston.
" 24	Bk. Prince of Prussia, Broughton	Zimmerman & Co's	264	Bucno.
" 24	Bk. Solomon Piper, Curtis	Hale & Co's	319	Lpool.
" 24	Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Strout	Hayes & Co's	412	N. York
" 29	Bgtn. Nereid, Green	S. H. Hale & Co's	123	Boston. †
April 7	Brk. Edward Rapelje, Lipton	Cowland & Co's	249	Salem.
FRENCH.				
Feb. 1	Bk. Gil Blas, Villie	Ulvailld & Sons	203	Havre.
" 7	Bk. Sabine, Lefevre	Lopez & Co's	248	Antwerp
" 24	Bg. La Paix, Olivier	A. Audiffred	175	Antwerp
" 24	Bg. Paul Bernard, Dubosed	Order	167	Antwerp
" 10	Sp. Parana, Garbe	E. Och a & Co's	186	Havre.
" 24	Bg. Antonine, Lefevre	Alvarado & Cons	127	
April 11	Pol. St. Chasseur, Peuchgarin	Order	193	
" 11	Bg. Cordoue, Imans	Tessebroe Vailet	158	Cette.
" 12	Bg. Reconnet, Armand	S. Vignal	129	
SPANISH				
Dec. 12	Pol. Caballo Marino, Avegno	B. Viale & Co	149	
" 24	Bk. Amerada, Pechiga	José Aveguo	223	Genoa.
" 23	Pol. Ercole, Repetto	Jose Aveguo	223	Genoa.
Jan. 29	Pol. Arno, Michell	Sivori & Schiaffino	209	Genoa.
Feb. 7	Pol. Isabel, Gaeta	A. Marcilla & Co's	242	Brazil.
" 7	Pol. Lia, Sicardi	Felix Buxareo	127	Genoa.
" 9	Bg. Leccorra Ligure, Bauer	Jorge Otiotte	174	Boston.
" 19	Bgtn. Sei Fratelli, Cuneo	Bart. Vinli & Co	167	Boston.
" 26	Bk. Esperanza, Scotto	A. Marcilla & Co	202	Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Pol. Emilia, Sivori	Sivori & Schiaffino	209	Rio Jno.
" 2	Bg. Francesco, Copello	A. Marcilla & Co	190	
" 3	Pol. Adele, Lavagno	Felix Buxareo	127	
" 5	Pol. Stivieto di Maria, Tiscornia	Pinggio Pietranera	203	Genoa.
" 6	Pol. Adriana, Repetto	Pinggio Pietranera	203	Genoa.
" 8	Bg. Duque Leopoldo, Campodonico	Pedro Viale	219	Rosario.
" 25	Pol. Candida, Repetto	Jose Aveguo	234	Brazil.
" 31	Pol. Maria, Reyetto	Lima Barnes & Co's	142	South'pn
April 3	Bk. Elena, Ghiseno	Isoldi & Fernandez		
" 6	Bg. Maria Teresa, Balerino	B. Viale & Co	170	U. States
" 10	Pol. Ligure, Ghiseno	Isoldi & Fernandez		
" 11	Pol. Alacimo, Isoldo	Calvo & Sons	147	
" 11	Pol. Telegrafo, Bufico	A. Marcilla & Co	234	
" 11	Bg. Giuseppe, Fontanara	José Aveguo	219	
BRAZILIAN				
Feb. 22	Bg. Falcon, Falcon	Thompson & Co	185	
Mar. 13	Bg. Pereira, Pereyra	A. F. Ramos	164	
" 24	Bgtn. Rio Grande, Gonsalves	Jose M. Sosa	127	
April 6	Bg. Bahiarcio, Santos	Jose M. Sosa	139	
" 6	Bg. Caroline, Maya	A. M. Mendoza	237	
" 6	Bg. California, Garcia	Jose M. Sosa	124	
" 9	Bg. Atala, Vicente	Carreira & Co	182	
PRUSSIAN.				
Feb. 7	Bk. Imme, Langhoff	Nicholson, Green & Co's	432	S. York.
BREMEN.				
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kuhke	Casares & Sons	220	N. York.
" 21	Bk. Diamant, Paykon	J. G. Smith & Co's	230	Antwerp
NORWEGIAN.				
Feb. 11	Bk. Baldur, Anderson	Casares & Sons	375	Falm'th.
DUTCH.				
April 11	Bgt. Thetis, Meppelder	Becher, Preuss & Co	221	
DANISH				
Jan. 27	Brgtn. Henriette, Rohn	Bunge, Bornefeld	170	Antwerp
Mar. 31	Bk. de Emma, Bock	Freyer Brothers	155	Hamby.
" 20	Bg. Cito, Eckell	Preuss & Co's	160	Rio Grde.
" 20	Bg. Sarah & Johnnie, Vallesen	Becher, Preuss & Co's		
April 9	Bg. Oxford, Freiborn	Bunge, Bornefeld	127	
SWEDISH.				
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammesberg	Treutsein & Co	265	
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sjoberg	Treutsein & Co	265	
" 9	Bg. Primavera Lusa, Schmidt	De Lisle Brothers	263	London.
PORTUGUESE.				
Mar. 24	Sch. Velos, Costa	Felix Buxareo	144	
BELGIAN.				
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Peset	242	Antwerp
NEAPOLITAN.				
Mar. 21	Bg. Italia, Castellano	H. Solanet & Co	360	Antwerp
HOLSTEIN.				
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, Holst	Cowland & Co	367	Baltimor
HAMBURG.				
Jan. 30	Bg. Love, Prina	Otte, Rosenthal	224	Antwerp
Mar. 2	Brgtn. Ernestine, Muller	Otte, Rosenthal	169	Havana.
April 6	Sp. Francisca, Dau	Freyer Brothers	392	
TUSCAN.				
Feb. 9	Brgtn. Romolo, Desmorich	Pietranera, Piaggio	121	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedihk.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Eolo, Lieut. Alkin.

Mr. Gaoghagan begs leave to return his kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as it is in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfast and Dinner on the most timely notice. An ordinary at 3½ o'clock.
m.15—1c.

George Thomas, Re- Editor.